VOL. 8---NO. 38.

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SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, JUNE 11, 1853.

WHOLE NO 402.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, O. TERMS .- \$1,50 per annum if paid in advance \$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed be-

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of antislavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their

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J. HUDSON, PRINTER.

THE BUGLE.

" Honoring God."

following strange declaration, in the midst of some most brilliant and excellent remarks .

destroyed by the manifest power of Christi- Many of the branches of the sect, particuanity. If it were given me to choose whether it should be destroyed in fifty years by selfish commercial influence, or standing for seventy-five years, be then the spirit and trophy of Christ, I had rather let it linger twenty-five | that pro-slavery or slaveholding is sufficientyears more, that God may be honored and not marmmon, in the destruction of it."

What a horrible sentiment! and of a truth would "rather" our millions of slaves, with their untold ignorance, wretchedness and all his government,-in all the works of his hands which teach such a doctrine. They all teach otherwise. Were the spirit of "com-Governor of the Universe would, out of jealand quench the new-born energy, industry and enterprise which liberty has always imparted to the amenaiontal clarg 2 Would is Austria, were no better than "commercial selfishness," and yet Mr. Beecher gave Kossuth his pulpit and his influence that he might emancipate the Hungarians by terror and the sword. Mr. Beecher did not propose to Kossuth, as we ever heard, to wait 25 years that God might emancipate his countrymen by Christianity and take the honor to himself. By the heartless Christianity of this country, emancipation is not the work of twenty-five years. Eternity would be to short for it. We are sorry to see Mr. Beecher's theology, (not to say his Christianity,) putting off thus the day of Redemp-

The Tribune comments upon this as follows :-

"Now, so far as this passage indicates a preference that the abolition of slavery should be impelled by Principle rather than Interest. Philanthropy rather than Selfishness, Christianity rather than Mammon, we heartily agree with it; but if we were required to decide whether Slavery should cease in 1860, through selfish and secular influence, or in 1885, through the influence of Christianity, we should hesitate, ponder, and wish to 'take the sense' of those in bondage, before agreeing to the twenty-five years, postponement for the glory of Christianity. If they were willing to endure the lash, the coffle and the auction-block for another generation-to have more infants sold from the er continue in fellowship, and so withdrew. mothers' breasts and daughters marketed for shame-till 1885, in order that Christianity might reap the glory of its overthrow, why then we would think about it. Nav. we swould still wish to interrrogate Christianity herself, and learn whether she would prefer to have the abominations and cruelties inseparable from the ownership of man by man, continue a quarter of a century, in order that its overthrow might redound to her own glory. If she would, our estimate of her character would be somewhat lower than it has been. Most certainly the Parable of the Good Samaritan would not have been improved by a supplementary regret that the man who fell among thieves had not lain half a day longer until some Priest or Levite Slavery sentiment which has been going on would have come along who would have had compassion on him.'

PRETTY CONCLUSIVE .- The N. Y. National Democrat speaking of the position of the Hunkers and Barnburners of that State, says, "We must become abolitionists or they must give up abolitionism, or we must separate forever. That is about what the boy said when he fell into the river-he must either swim out, drown, or stay in and float .- Lowel American.

A national convention of the colored people will be held at Rochester, N. Y., July 6th.

Universalists and Slavery.

list denomination, when compared with the Evangelical sects, its action and position on the subject of slavery are not as generally and fully understood as theirs. But it is, nevertheless, so far as its church rules and action are concerned, as pro-slavery as any Henry Ward Beecher, in his speech before of them. I do not say that there are as the American Anti-Slavery Society, has the many pro-slavery individuals in the sect, in proportion to the whole, as there are in some others; I do not think think there, are. "My earnest desire is that Slavery may be I speak of its organic action and position. stringent action against slavery, but none, so far as I know, have ever taken the ground ly immoral to be a bar to church fellowship. And all these branches are in immediate connection and fellowship with slaveholders what a "jenlous God" must be be, who through their General Convention. The ecclesiastical organization of Universalists is composed of a General Convention, State wrong-the masters with their uncompre- Conventions, Associations and Societies or hended guilt and oppression, should continue | Churches. The General Convention is made for a quarter of a century, that God, and not up of delegates from the State Conventions; men, should have the "honor" of its aboli- these, of delegates from the / ssociations; tion. We know of no revelation of God in and these, of delegates from the Societies. There are Conventions in many of the Slave States: Va., S. C., Ky., and others, and there is nothing to hinder slaveholders from those mercial selfishness" to abolish slavery to- States sitting in the General Convention in day, does Mr. Beecher, even, think that the full fellowship. True, this Convention has in times past, resolved that slavery is wrong, ousy, paralize the laws of human existence, and some years since, it prepared a protest against the slave system for its ministers to sign, in which slavery was called by its right smother the outbursting emotions of joy of the whole number of ministers signed it, which the mother would feel, that her babe and many refused and unblushingly endeavwas now her own-that slave auctions and ored to justify the institution. But they are separations were henceforth to be unknown? just as good; they are "faithful and beloved" No, in these and a hundred other ways, brethren for all that! Many of them have God would speak out his approbation that not been exceeded by Dr. Dewey in expresseven "commercial selfishness" had, for its ing devotion to the Union, and in preaching own sake, removed this form of evil. The motives which Kossuth proposed to use with motive motives which Kossuth proposed to use with motive motives which Kossuth proposed to use with motives which Kossuth proposed to use with motive who have faithfully stood by God's " higher law" in their pulpits, though giving the hand of ecclesiastical fellowship to its deniers and defamers, the authors and supporters of the

> Three years ago the General Convention invited Dr. Clapp of New Orleans to deliver its "occasional sermon," notwithstanding his bold defence of slavery as a Christian institution. It is but a short time since he declared in substance, in a thanksgiving sermon that slaveholders should hold on to their slaves as a Christian duty, and yet the denomnations pets and flatters him as a dear brother, though he is not in formal fellowship. When I connected myself with the denomination, I supposed it anti-slavery, because it professed to glorify the doctrine of Universal Brotherhood. At the first opportunity, I sought to get some (rather milk and water, I confess,) anti-slavery resolutions before the Convention of this State, but the Business Committee, to whom they were entrusted forgot them they said. At two subsequent times I endeavored to get the Association (composed of Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina counties,) to take some action condemnatory of slavery, but my resolutions were laid upon the table. I thought it inconsistent to long-Whenever I join a church again, its anti-slavery will not be a matter of inference but of positive knowledge.

lowest of all lower laws, the "bill" aforesaid.

Yours for truth, J. W. TOWNER.

Letter from W. Pennsylvania.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA., ?

May 20th, 1853. To My FRIEND, MARIUS R. ROBINSON: I will take this opportunity to make a statement in regard to the progress of the Antiin our vicinity for the last few months. We were visited a few months since by our friends, Charles and Josephine Griffing, who held a number of interesting meetings in our place and vicinity, giving great satisfaction to those who heard, who were by no means a few. Since then, we have been visited by of the farmers of that district. He was an our friend, John F. Selby, who commenced elderly man, and an Englishman of "wealth working in the vineyard of the Lord in this and standing," as the phrase is. Coming vicinity, upon the subject of moral reform. into the meeting while Mr. Griffing was

been a subject of patient and earnest inves- trust in honest hearts. In the afternoon of wiping the perspiration from his brow, and years. For example, the loss of men in 1797 in an independent and seperate form. tigation with abolitionists, and as, so far as the same day, he made a few remarks in the taking a glass of cold water, he said he had was only thirty-eight, three of whom were I know, their only desire is to ascertain the school house near where we live, where walked two miles to attend the meeting, and exact truth in regard to it, I thought I would some of the converts to Baptism, who took the liberty to call a few moments, for write a short article with reference to that were converted to that faith during the late he wanted to give the friends a little bit of and twenty-two officers. In the years of the branch the name of which I have mentioned six weeks' revival, spent mostly in worship- advice. "Keep close to the truth," said he. above, and with which I was for several ping their new Church, with her high steeple, which was built strictly for the promul-Owing to the smallness of the Universation of a lordly priest, who on the subject of slavery, is more dumb than was Baalam's converts ventured in opposition to the inoutside of the house, to listen to what was things of what had been said. Such occurances however, we trust are not very com-

Our friend Selby visited us again last Sabbath, and gave us six lectures, which we considered of great value to enquiring minds. On Wednesday following, he had a short interview with a Baptist Preacher, at our house, by the name of Cheaney. He apslavery Baptist Preacher I ever saw. They | gia :agreed in many important matters. Our friend Cheaney delivered an address on Thursday evening, after the above mentioned interview with Selby, in the Baptist Church in this place, where he spoke with seemed the beginning of a higher platform of great boldness on the subject of temperance and slavery, in which he denounced the we landed at, looked very New English to Church in all her pro-slavery actions, both my eye. There was a lively air about the morally and politically, stating that the people in the streets, plenty of fresh paint speaker, seemed to astound the old priest, prise' in the paces of the cart-horses. The above alluded to, who sat with mouth open ladies whom we saw shopping looked very and eyes glaring as it were, in wonder and fashionably dressed and metropolitan. I saw surprise, to hear such denunciatory remarks usages different from the North -a very comfrom the sacred desk. On being called on mon-looking man strolling along leasurely to pronounce the parting benediction, it in his shirt sleeves and gazing into the shop short and feeble accents. We hope it will had seen, out of London, to the mounted do him good, as it doth the upright in heart. 'tiger' riding behind the the dandy 'swell,' The sentiments of our community seem to with the waterproof overall fastened to his we believe is destined to be numbered among we believe is destined to be numbered among the quality of the man that could afford to be stitutional power.

4. Resolved, That all such voters, by enism begins to tremble at its foundation, and skin underneath looking fat, shiny, and comand principles adopted, or sentiments ad- 're vanced in favor of the higher law, and discountenancing the low and dastardly principles of the fugitive slave law, and the accursed apologizers for slavery. So we see the principles of anti-slavery and general reform, are becoming the all important subject of these latter days. May the Lord hasten the happy day to favor Zion, when the mountain of slavery shall be dug down, and the valley of the poor and the oppressed and down-trodden, shall be exalted, and

M. BISHOP.

Good Advice.

raised up to the common level of humanity,

and the rough ways of this life shall all be

made smooth, then shall one law govern all

nations, and that law shall be the law of

universal love. We shall then love the Lord

FRIEND ARIUS: I attended the meetings of Charles and Josephine Griffing, on Saturday night and Sunday last, and feel impelled to say a word of them through the Bugle, for the encouragement of workers in this great Anti-Slavery mission. The meetings were held in a school house, seven miles from Cleveland, in the town of Warrensville, and reminded me strongly of old fashioned Methodist class meetings. I could trace the workings of the Holy Spirit of truth in the countenances of many, while listening to the calm earnest impressive eloquence of our friend Josephine. She seems to make the slave's case her own, and if the people will but give her a hearing, is sure to win from their hearts pity for the poor mserable, degraded, obscured image of God, in the African slave. Our friend Charles, labored most effectually in the cause, following Josephine, with his logic and strong arguments. He "clinches the nail fast," deepens the impression, and points out the most efficient mode of action, which often leads to interesting discussions.

I was much amused at the zeal and heartfelt devotion to the cause, exhibited by one The first sabbath he preached from these speaking, he knelt down, and seemed offerwords: "For we wrestle not against flesh ing up a silent prayer for the cause, then and blood, but against principalities, against rising, listened to the discourse with most | We are also without any means of stating port the Constitution and Government.

powers, against the rulers of darkness of fixed attention. Next morning while sitting the number of the missing, or of tracing their " nail yourselves there." "Do as ye did last night," and "first keep Jesus Christ gation of sectarian dogmas, under the direct handy, and give it to 'em, dash in the face!" "If there's a conquest to be made, let the woman go ahead," but "keep yer club of Ass, to his sense of right. Some of those truth long side of ye, ready to hit 'em."- and 9005. After the morning lecture he rose, and sumeloquent style, uttering some burning, scathbeing said within, and then in accordance ing truths upon the subject, which impressed with their revival teachings, left, stating false us deeply. Would there were an army of as clear sighted abolitionists as our English friend, working in the cause. Truly the day of the slave's jubilee would hasten.

Yours for the elevation of Humanity,

N. P. Willis upon Georgia. In one of Willis's sketches of Southern Bosto

life and scenery, written during his visit last pears to be the most thorough going anti- spring, occurs the following notice of Geor-

"We were eight hour crossing South Carolina-a dirsespectfully brief traverse, of which I felt quite ashamed on a first visitand crossing the Savannah river, we ascended a bank into the State of Georgia. This even and picturesque. Augusta, the town mother of infidelity. The language of the and an unequivocal accustomness to 'enterin tow-cloth jacket and trousers, and wore a

but there was no misgivin of his authority in the air of his faithful Juba. "There must either be a generally diffusis some local advantage in thinning out woods, and clearing them of underbrush, which appeals to the common policy of every inhabitant. Woodlands of majestic trees, with open pasture-range beneath, were never out of sight, from one side of the State to the other. It was only odd-after seeing these in England as appurtenances of ancient family estates, every aisle of tree trunks some famous names-to see them here doing of through what might be manorial estates of great magnificence, I inquire in vain for the name of the proprietors Nobody knew our God with all our hearts, and our neigh- whose grandeur and dignity was there waiving in the wind and making a hill-side imposing. It was like a glorification going to

> "I was disapointed (traveling, as one docs, in a rail car, like a mailed letter in an envelope) not to have had the opportunity to see a specific and undoubted specimen of the Georgia 'cracker.' This is said to be the onv customer with whom the Yankee has no hance-a sharper of the South that can outwooden-nutmeg even a Connecticut pedler. They inhabit the sand-tracks, waste lands, and border settlements, and are usully described as white-headed, vellow-skinned, lean and depraved out of missionary reach. How they come by the sagacity with which they 'squat,' swindle, evade the law, and enjoy an Arab freedom of range, and what is their constituent genealogy, I wish some Audubon would ornithologize.

Losses of Human Life by War

Almanac contains a curious return, compiled military and naval actions from 1793 to 1815. jury with intent to deceive. The results exhibit a less amount of bloodshed than the popular imagination usually connects with great wars. The total number of killed was 19,796, of whom 1160 were officers. The total number of wounded was 74,359, of whom 9720 were officers. The proportion of killed in the navy as compared with those in the army, is about one fourth; but the wounded were in a much less proportion; a fact which would seem to imply, that the means of destruction are much more effective in the former branch of force. It would manifestly, however, be wrong to speak, in round numbers, of 20,000 lives as the total amount of loss by sea and land during these twenty-two years of war. We know not how many of the wounded never recovered, or had their lives shortened and embittered by the injuries they had sustained.

Peninsular campaigns, the numbers increased to 1380 m 1809, which includes the slaughter at Corunna; and 1628 in 1811, Mr. Burleigh argued the pro-slavery characwhich saw the bloody encounters of Barossa, Fuentes de Onore, and Albuera. The slain ment. of 1813 were nearly 3000. At Waterloo, there fell 171 officers, and 2341 private men, while the wounded were respectively 680, the U. S. Constitution, he did not support

ABRIDGED, FROM THE LIBERATOR.

The twentieth annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled in the Melode-

ti-Slavery Society.
On motion, the following persons were chosen a Committee, to nominate officers for

Prayer was offered by John M. Spear, of

While the Committee on the organization asked leave to offer the following resolu-

1. Resolved, That to vote under the Constitution of the United States is to vote for that Constitutiton, and for every principle and measure therein contained.

Whereas, the Constitution provides (1.) land, a different soil, and surface more un- that human beings may be represented as property in the government-(2)that they may be seized and reduced to slavery on each and every foot of territory over which the government holds jurisdiction-and (3.) that the Church had become in many respects the bricks, broad streets with no grass in them, from gaining their liberty by flight or by arms;

2. Resolved, That all who vote under the Constitution of the United States vote for those provisions in favor of slavery and against liberty.

Whereas, slaveholders are component parts of this confederacy, and have a right to an equal share in its offices, its honors and emol-based on the principle that the majority shall

rule; therefore,
3. Resolved, That all who vote under the Constitution, vote for the slaveholders' right be fast mending. The spirit of truth is crupper. The darkey footman was dressed to obtain that majority, and thus to get the beginning to prevail in our midst, sectarian- white felt hat with ragged rim-his plack for the support and perpetuity of slavery to control of the government, and to wield it

ble' in a working-man at the North. if they do get the control of the government Most likely he was an eccentric specimen, in a constitutional way, they will not resist the execution of any law they, as the majority, shall see fit to pass in favor of slavery but that they will obey it, or peacefully subed taste for park-scenery in Georgia, or there mit to any penality until the majority can be constitutionally changed in favor of liberty.

5. That to assert the Constitution is an anti-slavery document, and that it was not designed and does not intend, in any of its provisions, to secure slaveholders in their right of property in their slaves, is to give the lie to the Convention that formed that instrument; to the uniform decisions of its authorizedd expounders, the judges of the serving mainly as a note of admiration to Supreme Court; to the uniform testimony the legislative and executive houses honor to nobody in particular. Passing of the government, and to the facts of history, so far as they bear on this

6. That those who thus construe the Constitution, while they remain in the Union, as parts of its governing power, are guilty of treachery to their slaveholding confederates inasmuch as these were given to understand that instrument as favoring and securing their rights as slaveholders, and inasmuch as they would not have entered into the confederacy, had they ever thought the Constitution was to receive an anti-slavery

Whereas, in his recent discussion with Wendell Phillips, Horace Mann declares that an eath to support the Constitution is to be received as God, being a party to the oath, shall execute his instructions, and no more; sees it to be understood by the person mak- if he executes more than his instructions, ing it; therefore,

7. Resolved, That we enter our earnest protest against such a construction of oaths, structions! This, they would see, annihiis a sanction of the principle of mental re- lates the very idea of constitutional govern-

8. Resolved, That to give our oath to slaveholders, that we will help them execute the Constitution in favor of slavery, provided they, having the majority, shall so interpret it, The last number of the Companion to the and then to violate our oath when they actually do get the majority, and do thus coufrom official sources, of the killed and strue it, is to swear to do what we have no wounded of the regular British troops in the intention of doing, and thus to commit per-

Mr. Wright spoke at some length in support of these resolutions.

James N. Buffum inquired if Abolitionists and Free Soilers did not stand on precisely the same footing, with regard to agreeing to execute and obey the laws, or suffer the penalty of disobedience.

Mr. Wright replied, that the Free Soiler, by his vote, agrees that the laws and the tal reservation' in the matter that could be Constitution shall be executed as the slave. bolders wish, if they [the slaveholders] get such thing, and refuses to become a partner belongs to us and which we exercised against to any such arrangement.

Mr. Wright objected to this, as it related this world, against spiritual wickedness in in the parlor of our friend Post, waiting for fates. It would probably be nearer the truth to an entirely different point, and however to speak of 40,000 lives sacrificed by the war. intended, its effect is to divert attention from FRIEND ROBINSON:—As the relations of high places." The crowded audience re- the hour for meeting to arrive, who should to speak of 40,000 lives sacrificed by the war. intended, its effect is to divert attention from The actions of that warlike period were not the point of the fresolutions already offered. the American Church to slavery have always ceived the truth he uttered, in good, and we present himself but our English friend.— of a sanguinary character during the first few Let Mr. D. present his resolution, if he wishes,

Mr. Davis reiterated his former position, officers. Even in the year of the arduous and said if Free Soilers were involved, by campaigns of Sir Ralph Abercombie in voting, in the guilt of slavery, Mr. Garrison Egypt, the loss was no more than 507 men and his children were equally so, by their use of the post-office, paying taxes &c.

Chas. C. Burleigh, in an able and logical speech, answered the remarks of Mr. Davis. ter of the U.S. Constitution and Govern-

Rev. David A. Wasson, of Groveland, those evil things to which, by the very conditions of his vote, he was known to be opstructions of their leaders, to stop at the med up the whole argument, in his homely. The New England Anti-Slavery Convention. posed. A free-soil vote, said he, is known everywhere as a vote against slavery, and the person giving it cannot be undersood by any ntelligent man as an accomplice with slaveholders. As an illustration of his meaning. Mr. Wasson said, that on entering an omnion, Boston, on Wednesday, May 25, and was bus, he might see a notice posted up in it called to order at 10 o'clock by Francis that, as payment for his ride in it, he must Jackson, President of the Massachusetts An- not only give the usual sum of money, but must also kiss the driver's toe. He should hold himself under no obligation to do it.

Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester, said ho this Convention: Samuel May, Jr., John T. would like to ask two questions of the last Hilton and John M. Spear. if, previous to entering the omnibus, we were remured to take an oath to kiss the toe of the driver, would be take the oath, provided be of the Convention were out, Henry C. Wright | did not mean to do the thing? Again, How is it to be known, by the other voters all over the country, what parts of the Constitution the gentleman means to support, and what

he does not mean to support.?
To the last question, Mr. Wasson and that it must be known, all over the country, that every free-soil vote is a vote against slavery, and against every pro-slavery provision in the Constitution. To the first question, Mr. Wasson it is believed did not reply; if so, it was not understood.

C. Bramball, of Boston, in reply to a remark of Mr. Wasson that the slaveholders feared Horace Mann much more than they did Mr. Garrison, asked what Free Soiler had ever had five thousand dollars offered for his head, as was done in the case of Mr. Garrison by the Legislature of the State of Geor-

Mr. Garrison argued against the assump that the ballot is a gift from God, which a it is given, relies upon physical force, in the last resort, to execute its purposes. Mr. G. wondered to hear Mr. Wasson exalt so disproportionately the value and power of the ballot, and speaking so slightingly of talking, of that weapon, the tongue, upon which apostles and reformers had relied to save the world. Did those men accomplish nothing in their day? Did Jesus, who had no ballot, effect nothing? And the spostles? And Luther and his unenfranchised associates? Did not all these men glory in the power which lay in the foolishness of preaching?

Voted, to refer the resolutions, presented by H. C. Wright, to the Business Commit-

The Committee on organization reported a list of officers, who were unanimously cho

Adjourned to the afternoon. AFTERNOON.

Mr. Henry C. Wright, said the voters were the governing power of the nation, and every man who votes at the polls is bound to uphold the governing power. The Constitution is his bill of instructions to his representatives,-the President, the Supreme Court, and Congress. The Constitution tells them within what limits they are to keep, in their official capacity. He did not mean that the Constitution was to be a law of life to the persons, in their private capacity, but that it was a bill of instructions for them to follow in their official capacity. If this construc-tion was set at naught, the very idea of a constitutional government is absurd.

It was stated that each man was to interpret that Constitution according to his own science, and then vote only for so much of the Constitution as his constitution as his conscience approved. Well, his friend gave one set of instructions to his agent, -his conscience allows one thing; Mr. Mann allows another: Mr. Sumner allows another. Each voter gives his own construction of the document, to his agent, and demands that he the voter is not to be held responsible for what his agent does over and above his inment. Was each individual to interpret it? Was the agent to interpret it for himself alone? Or would they provide the interpreter to decide what the Constitution means, and then hold their agent to abide by it?-The latter was the plan this nation had

Mr. Wasson said, is it a sin, is it a wrong for me to use what powers I can under the Constitution, while I do so under protes t against win tever evils it tolerates? He did not think it was. Some remarks had been made in reference to 'mental reservations.' He agreed with the resolutions under discussion, that it was the duty of every man to make his position thoroughly understood. But, having made himself thoroughly understood, he did not see that there was any 'menstigmatised as Jesuitical.

He regarded it as a great loss, as a great the majority. The Abolitionist agrees to no wrong to give up a power which rightfully an evil which we abhorred. What right had Mr. Davis, of Manchester, N. H., wished any one to surrender such a power? Let it to append another resolution to Mr. Wright's not be supposed that the Constitution created series, to the effect that we have no right to that right; It only recognized, and provided live in this country, as we cannot do so with- a form under which that form should be exout paying taxes &c., and so helping to sup- ercised. The point that he urged was that we were under obligation to use that right,

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They throw us back upon the tongue alone. it was that he was to be denied the use of a on through the whole range of the pro-slavpower for that purpose which he found in ery compromises of the Constitution. his hands, and which was rightfully there?

Again, it said that we had come out from they imply no power whatsoever-give, none was of that character; an organization that exercise under it, but simply for the moral influence it can exert. If he found that that moral organization was false to its trust, it was his duty to separate himself from it. If he found that the Whig party or the Democratic party did not carry out his principles, he should separate from it, and seek some other organization, with which he could act. But the State was a very different thing. The State was an organization which provided a form for the exercise of powers which we had a right to exercise, and in separating per, on the character of the Constitution, he ourselves from the State, we cripple ourselves; we cut off our own hands; we leave ourselves no faculty but that of speech .-The question with him was, Had he a right to lay down this power at the feet of men whom he knew would abuse it?

If, then, there was such a distinction as he had set forth-if, by tolerating, under protest, a man in a certain position, he cleared himself from all guilt attached to that positionthen he was right and no blame attached to him. If he tolerated him, under protest, for the express purpose of putting an end to the wrong, he obeyed his own conscience; where was the wrong? That was his question, now and always.

The Constitution did not create the evil. but only agreed, for a certain time to tolerate it; while it put within our hands the very means for putting it away. He meant to comply with the spirit of that Constitution. man could misunderstand, to pass by the evils which belong to the Constitution, casting them off from himself; and he did it for the or putting an eate to them by phraning ima imply consent to Slavery'-might not every by men who occupied that position slave at the South rise up and say, 'Our! blood be on your garments. (Cheers.)

his friend had manifested, he only needed to Summer, or Chase, or any Free Soil man in discover one flaw in his premises, in order to Congress, would not, upon clear satisfaction which had been commented upon by some of stand side by side with them on the ground of 'no Union with slaveholders.' It seemed nature. It seemed to him that he (Mr. W.) using it in its broader sense, he admitted that the mode of doing it. every man had a right to vote; and in that right to vote at the ballot box was not derived from the Constitution, that it belonged of influencing and of being influenced; and seen to have a bearing towards slavery. then he told him that he (Mr. B.) was guilty stated the exact truth in regard to the the bond of our political organization.

mer speaker would place it. No man can be but the cause of a revolution in the Constituor any political power at all, unless he will which they have chosen; and he gets no po- the power of speech. litical power, rightfully, legally and constitutionally, in any other way.

ditions. But the friend had said-not in but mightier than any thing which John C. ed to exercise, we committed a great wrong these words, but, resolved into its elements, Calhoun could put into it. without his consent. There was no such ion of the land? came together, therefore, in this governmen- slaveholders,-then they would see that the these was, that every party to that govern- Law more powerless than the rust which wag forever, and all to no purpose: but the ing up of runaway slaves to their masterstime must come-and it had come-when a Constitution which requires the recognition the opinion of men must find its way into of the right of the slave States to a repre-

It seemed to him, after all, that there was some little doubt as to whether they could, the Whig party, the Democratic party, and by remaining to the government, effect more the Church, and now it is time to come out good than by withdrawing from it and utterfrom the State. It seemed to him that there ing their testimony against it. Until, therewas a wide difference here. The parties fore, his friend had established his theory were purely voluntarily and temporary in of government, not merely as a beautiful their character-made for convenience alone; ideal, which ought to be put in practice, but one that is recognized in this country, it take none. The Church, it seemed to him, seemed to him that his conclusion stood solely upon this basis-in order to do a we need apply not for any powers which we great right, do a little wrong; or, at least, promise to do it, without meaning to keep

> His friend had said in the course of his argument, that there was no danger of being misunderstood on this matter. Their position was clear and well-defined enough. lle (Mr. B.) would venture to say that if he Mr. W.) were to go through the ranks of the Free Soil party, and ask its members, man by man, to define the position of John P. Hale, or Salmon P. Chase or Charles Sumwould be satisfied that the case was not quite so clear as he had supposed. He would venture to say that he (Mr. W.) would not get less than half as many distinct answers than he would address individuals.

We wanted something specific on this point, but his friend had dealt only in generalities. John P. Hale is decidedly Anti-Slavery in his feelings; Charles Summer altogether on the side of Freedom and against Slavery. He supposed nobody doubted it; but that did not touch the question at issue, He remembered that some years ago, the Liberty Party nominated as a candidate for office a man who had made more sacrifice to the cause of freedom than Mr. Hale and Mr. Summer together; and yet that man told him, in conversation, that he would not only promise to give back a runaway slave to his master, if he could thereby get political power, but he would keep the promise, for the sake He was willing, under a protest which no of securing a place where he could exercise political power. Now,he did not know what John P. Hale's sentiments were on this subject; but it might be that he agreed with We an Add drayery man to go 'hno me ons-Where was the wrong? Yet his iness of slave-catching, in a certain case, for friends, in obedience to what he deemed a the sake of securing and using political powpeccadillo of conscience, refused to use the eragainst Slavery. As he had not come to power in their hands. If the day should the conviction that he could tolerate and proever come when the vote of Northern free- tect the slaveholder so far, even for the sake men might set the slaves free, and his friends of office, he could not consent to be represhould still hold the position they now do, sented in the Presidency, or the Senate faith at once. As the anti-slavery faith was and say; 'No! No! I shall be understood to Chamber, or the House of Representatives, held up to the highest point of elevation, it guilty."

He did not say that Mr. Hale does regard the matter in that light; but could any man a quarter of the way-Gerrit Smith, John P. . C. C. Burleigh, said, that with the force of say he did not? Could any man say he was logic and the force of moral sentiment which confident that Mr. Hale, or Giddings, or given to a jury of twelve men, here in old Massachusetts, that a person claimed as a to him that the erroneous conclusion to which fugitive actually did run away from the slavehis friend came was attributable to his want holder, who held him according to the statof appreciation of the difference between ute book of a Southern State-did any man government, an artificial thing, made by man, know that either of these distinguished genand society, a natural outgrowth of human themen would refuse to give up that man, by confounded the distinction between the right pursuing claimant? He thought there was to vote in the manner prescribed by the Con- no one there who could say it. These men, stitution, and the right to express his opinions it was well known, were strenuous for securand exert his influence, in a natural way, on ing the right of trial by jury, for alleged every subject which concerns human welfare, rumaway slaves. But why should they ask In his mind, there was a broader and clearer for a jury trial to settle the question of owndistinction between these two things than ership, if their decision was not to be exebetween some things which his friend had cuted? It was the sheerest mockery to call held up as distinct. He (Mr. B.) denied at the jury together in such a case. The conthe outset that man had a natural right to troversy of these gentlemen was not so much vole, using that word in its technical sense; with the act of returning the fugitive, as with

Did not Mr. Sumner, in that great and sense, no more effective vote is ever cast, in eloquent speech of his, know that his renders this nation, that which was cast upon that my the obligation of the State to give up the platform, from lips denouncing the Constitutrunaway slave, as admitting that such a right tion which gives tolerance to Slavery, de- does exist? All these men had admitted, nouncing the government which makes itself that if the proof be made clear to the minds the engine of oppression to three unllions of of a jury of twelve men, that if a fugitive our fellow countrymen. Indeed, he did not was legally held as a slave, under the provissee the perfect consistency of the preceding ions of the Constitution, and escaped without speaker, for at one time he told him that his his master's consent, then the slave must be given up. Let their friend keep this distinction clearly in his mind, between a general to him as a man, as a member of the social opposition to slavery, and a specific determiorganization - belongs to him as one capable nation to do no single act whatever which is

His friend had said that he deems it exof a dereliction of duty because he did not ceedingly important to use this power, and go to the polls and vote under a Constitution not be withheld from its exercise by any nice which, while it tolerated some evil, gives scruples of conscience, or any mere punchim a power which he might use for removal tiles of duty, because in no other way can of that evil. He believed that he (Mr. W.) we embody the anti-slavery opinion of the country into will and act. Here he dissented. source of the power which he conceived he. He believed that slavery would be abolished had to use the ballot-hox, or which he can in this country long before the Constitution have, while the Constitution is recognized as was anti-slavery; that whereas, the pro-slavery character of the Constitution was not The government was based upon a far dif- the cause but the effect of slavery, so the ferent ground from that upon which the for- triumph of anti-slavery will not be the effect a party to any government unless he con-tion also. The power of the anti-slavery sents to the conditions which the government agitation was such as to make the downfall prescribes. If he lives under an absolute of slavery morally certain, unless some other monarchy, he cannot get any official station, prop could be put under it other than that which the Constitution gives it. John C. conform to the condition prescribed by the Calhoun, though he claimed, as the constitu- thority to occupy legislative positions. It will of the absolute monarch. If he lives in tional powers of slavery, some things which was a toleration fatal to the very principles our many-headed despotism, which we call the North does not concede, he clearly fore- of political freedom. Democracy (leaving out the on), he is bound saw the surrender and downfall of slavery, to conform to the conditions which the ma- under the force of that moral agitation which jority of the people prescribe, in the form has shaken the four corners of the land by any part in it results from a compact and port:

Now, that was his (Mr. B.'s) faith. He They had to deal with the thing just as it Constitution, pro-slavery as it is, cannot save ernment were a certain measure of adherence the state, the obligations of guardianship or the was. The Constitution says you shall not slavery from destruction; that the power with, and aid to the slave system. Therefore, exercise any powers which belong to this which is bearing against slavery is mightier, as he, and those who believed with him, proper import of that term as used in the Book till the next annual meeting.

2) long as we could do so without being government unless you conform to its con- not only than any thing in the Constitution, could not accept those favors which govern- of Dicipline, chap. 1, sec. 3, and should be re-

His friend had said that it was every man's I have a right to do all I can to be your something for the overthrow of slavery, and our side, there is still the law against us. When the public sentiment tal organization-which is the artificial thing Constitution, if they attempted to wreath it But the friends on the opposite side said which society is not-we came upon certain round the limbs of the slave was weaker No! you must put that agency away,'- plainly expressed conditions; and one of than a rope of sand, and the Fugitive Slave The tongue alone would never emancipate ment shall swear to support, directly or indi- crumbled to fine powder last year; (Loud the slaves at the South. The tongue might rectly, a Constitution which requires the giv- cheers;) then they would see that it is vain for judge or legislator to attempt to keep a slave in his chains against the fiat of that publie sentiment which says, 'Stand fast in the deeds. And now he asked to be shown why sentation based on slave-property-and so liberty which God designs to give you.' (Applause.

His friend had made a supposition, that the ranks of the disunion abolitionists should increase until they were in the majority, and then asked how they would answer for it, if the time having come when their votes would give liberty to the slave, they refrained from exercising their right, and left the slave in the hands of those who would make his burdens heavier than before? If the time ever came that fire was kindled among the ice- cause of the slave. They have thithed the without destroying every thing within its reach: if the time ever comes when the heaving gases shall burst from the volcano's throat, and pour no red tide upon the towns and cities below-what then? Why then the laws of nature would be reversed. (Laughter and applause. And so, if the time ever pure and peaceful effort to redeem the world came, that a vote cast into the ballot-box would be the turning weight between liberty and slavery, then the laws of mind would have been reversed, and the laws of moral action become altogether different from what they now are.

But suppose they had a majority of the people on their side, and yet the pro-slavery Constitution and the pro-slavery laws remained-what then? This majority would be made up of precisely those elements just entering upon the daties and responsibilities of manhood-the women, from the girl at the district school up to the matron, watching by the future rulers of the land. The politicians, as they well know, who were busy with the machinery of politics, with its chicanery, and quibbles and quirkswould be the last persons to come into the anti slavery ranks. Well, there was a man who refused to be a slave, and walked off into the free State lying nearest to him .-How were they going to get him back? It took rather more than the ordinary force of the city of Boston, he believed, to take poor Thomas Sims out of the city as a slave; and yet, how very small a number of the citizens tood upon thorough anti-slavery ground Had there been one full-grown man out of twenty in the city of Boston, at that time, they could no more have taken Thomas Sieved watenfiser imter bismar Shamp. Nay, not so much; for the latter is possible though not probable; but the former is neither probable nor possible. (Cheers.)

He had, however, been proceeding upon a proposition utterly impossible ever to be realized. Men were not converted to the true would draw all men unto it. Some would come the whole way, some half way, some Hale, Charles Summer leading them on.

In conclusion, Mr. Burleigh said he wished to say a few words in reference to a point the preceding speakers,-the position of men in Congress who claimed to be truly and decidedly anti-slavery. One of two things, it seemd to him, must be true: either the Constitution did tolerate slavery, did give the claimed that it did, or that Congress is no Congress at all. If it were true that the Constitution was thoroughly anti-slavery, if it were true that slaveholding was a violation of the law of the land-in plain English was crime-then every slaveholder, under a just administration of that law, would be liable to be sent to the Penitentiary, rather than to Congress. He would not venture to say in which place he thought he would meet the more respectable company at present (laughter and cheers :) but his political position and influence might differ somewhat with the difference of his circumstances. If this theory is the correct one, the so-called Congress was no more a Congress than any assembly its bearing upon the politics and religion of would understand him, when he did not de- of bar-room loafers, nodding over glasses of whiskey or brandy; and every man who went there became a party to a monstrons lie When Gerrit Smith goes up to Congress, he goes to become a member of a body which. on his own theory, has no existence; and recognizes as members of that body a clique of rresponsible men, who have no right to legislate for their country, and by whose acts the country is no more bound than the State of should be passed by that meeting.

His friend has said that we might tolerate some things which we did not recognize as right: that a representative in Congress might tolerate the presence of those there who were the representatives of slaves, with the express understanding that as soon as he could be would thrust them out. Let him say that to the officer appointed to administhe oath, and see if he would have an opportunity to take the oath! He would have no right to administer it, under such circumstances. If his friend could do this, and tolerate the legislation of a body of men claiming to be the Congress of the United States, and contrive to recognize that as binding on us, then he was carrying toleration to an extent where ' forbearance ceased to be a virtue,' if it has not become some- to cherish for them that fraternal confidence thing of a very different character. No man had a right to tolerate a class of men as legislators who had not the least shadow of au-

He came, then, to this conclusion: Government was artificial, and our right to take that compact based upon conditious, if conditions were prescribed. As a matter of fully agreed with John C. Calhoun, that the fact, the conditions prescribed by this gov-

ment proposed to grant on these conditions, they adopted the motto, 'No Union with slaveholders,' turned from the ballot-box, and ple, and abroad through the land in the pub-

Stephen S. Foster, Samuel B. Blackwell, and W. L. Garrison continued the discussion. Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, Parker Pillsbury, John C. Clure, and others were among the speakers at the subsequent sessions. ! dditional resolutions were also adopted.

The Anti-Slavern Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 11, 1853.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets July 2.

What the Church is Doing.

The respectability and piety of the country has recently had its annual convocations in this country. We have watched them carefully to cumlocution as and evil, but rather indicated as see what they were doing for humanity. They have given their annual contributions to the Bible, the tract, and the missionary Societies. But in doing this they have ignored the his niece has a right to inquire whether its bergs of Greenland and consumed them, "mint and annis and cummin," but have omitted the weightier matters of justice and humanity. One of their most marked acts, one that will make some figure in history, if infamy shall hereafter be worthy of record, was their insolent repulse of one half of the race, in the from intemperance. It will be marked and reremembered, too, that they did it in a style worthy the supporters of a system of woman whipping and of the wholesale system of southern prostitution, and in language befitting the frequenters of the brothel or the slave pen.

Some of the ecclesiastical organizations, proper, have also been in session, and have been most appropriately employed, especially the which are the most effective - the young man, rival hunkers of the Presbyterian church. The Old School in Philadelphia, and the New School in Buffalo. This latter body passed resolutions in favor of colonization-recommending its agents to the benevolence of its church, expressing its sincere regret that France and Brazil, England, Prussia and Belgium, are before us, in recognizing the independence of

On the important subject of dancing, they bear the following testimony:

"Resolved. That the fashionable amusement of promiseuous dancing is so entirely unscriptural and eminently and exclusively that of the world which lieth in wickedness," and so wholly inconsistert with the spirit of Christ, and with that propriety of Christian deportment and that purity of heart which his followers mproper and injurious for professing Christians either to partake in it, or qualify their children for it by teaching them the art; but also to call

for the faithful and judicious exercise of dicipline on the part of church sessions, when any of the members of their churches have been Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, cannot

On the subjects of colonization and dancing there seems to have been the utmost harmony. But on the question of a man's marrying his own niece, there was some diversity. Dr. Cox reported that God had not forbidden the relation, but finally, after some discussion, and a pretty decided expression of the popular press n regard to this incestious relation, they expressed their condemnation of it. The great agitating question, also, did they not escape .guarantees to the slave system which it was The discussion was conducted with much warmth-was once gagged down, but finally with threats of disunion from both North and South, it was revived, and resulted in the fol-

> I. That this body shall reaffirm the doctrine of the second resolution adopted by the General Assembly, convened in Detroit in 1850;

II. That with an express disavowal of any in the Liberator, on the "Constitution and the intention to be impertinently inquisitorial, and for the sole purpose of arriving at the truth, so as to correct misapprehension and allay all causeless irritation, a committee be appointed the Constitution. It is simply this, amplified of one from each of the synods of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia, who shall be requested to report to the next General Assembly on the following points:

1. The number of slaveholders in connection with the churches, and the number of slaves held by them;

2. The extent to which slaves are held from an unavoidable necessity imposed by the laws Pennsylvania would be bound by a vote that of the states, the obligations of guardianship and the demands of humanity.

3. Whether the southern churches regard the sacredness of the marriage relation as it exists among the slaves; whether baptism is only administered to the children of the slaves professing Christianity; and in general, to what extent and in what manner provision is made for the religious well-being of the enslaved.

III. That this assembly do earnestly exhort and beseech all those in our church who are happily relieved from any personal connection with the institution of slavery, to exercise due patience and forbearance toward their brethren less fortunate than themselves, remembering the embarrasment of their peculiar position, and and love to which, as Christian brethren, they are entitled, and which they are the more in need in consequence of the peculiar trials by which they are surrounded.

The following is the resolution adopted at Detroit, which is refered to in the above re-

cases where it is unavoidable by the laws, of

garded and treated in the same manner as other offences."

It gives, as our readers will see, all the licence that any Presbyterian can ask for slaveholding and church-fellowship.

We ought to state that the Assembly also esolved that church members must not travel on Sunday except to and from church, or on some errand of necessity. In the Tribune which has just come to hand, we find the following comment upon this action of the Assembly:

"Here is no general foray on all Slaveholders as transgressors nor on Slaveholding as necessarily sinful. The inquiries proposed looked. not to the extinction of Slaveholding in the Church, but rather to the correction of alleged abuses and the conformation of its details to the acknowledged and undeniable principles of Christian morality and Christian duty. The Report is apologetic and soothing with regard Christian Sabbath-breaking and Christian Daneing, denounced without qualification or cirtending to evil and proffering temptation to the very anomalous case of a man's marrying members sell each other into the merciless of cattle. And as this inquiry into Southern Presbyterian worship must necessarily be entrusted to those most interested in whitening the outside of the sepulcher, there could be no rational doubt that the Report would be as appologetic and varnishing as truth could possibly

" We cannot believe, then, that the Southern Presbyterians will be so maladroit as to plead guilty to this tender arraignment by seceding rom the Assembly. They can do a great deal better, by acceding to the proposed iniquiries and so conducting them that they will amount to nothing, or prove that the worst abuses of Slavery receive no countenance from and reflect no discredit upon the New School Presbyterians of the South. And this, we presume, will be the course, on reflection, adopted.

Important Announcement.

make thousands of freedom-loving hearts in the West, "leap for joy," in response to his own. want of rumbers. The house was soon filled Reports from every quarter make it sure that, never in the West, at least, were there as many been fed, but as usual, it was on psalms and listening cars, or as many hearts waiting for hymns, doctrines and ordinances, until they the truth, as now. To meet this exigency, the had almost forgotten their suffering neighbor. Ex. Committee of the Western Anti-slavery And then all sorts of politics had been taught Society contemplate vigorous efforts during the and practiced, till the love principle had become Fall. And their encouragement is great, in consequence of the interest taken by our colaborors in this work. The noble-hearted dollars for this work, must make up his mind to take a part of his reward in the payment of that "other five hundred," for any sort of feasible "plan," or anything like reasonable "measures" for creating anti-slavery sentiment in fail to succed. This proposition, in connection with the noble contribution we announced last week, cannot fail to stimulate every abolitionist among us, to new labors and new liberality in the work. Come on Friends, let us make short work of this matter. What a shame that at this age scores of years should accomplish so little against so manifest a wrong. With us it is left to say whether it shall so continue. The two friends to whom we have alluded, are evidently hastening the consumation. This is not less the way of economy of money and of labor, than of humanity. Of course we, for very shame, if not for love, will work and pray with new zeal, and let us hope, with new wisdom and success.

but too late for insertion in our last.

THE CONSITUTION AND THE BALLOT-BOX .-We have just laid down Horace Mann's article Ballot-box." We have read it carefully. It is too long for us to print. It is based on the supposition that there is slavery and wrong in through five columns, viz: "The object and This is the only argument that can be used .very general practice. Mr. Mann's whole ar- the most radical of our doctrines. its results, or is it good because it is right?

JUSTICE NOT INPOVERISHING .- The Tribune reports a conversation between the Editor and C. M. Clay, in which the latter says that when he emancipted his slaves, he did it with the expectation of great pecuniary loss to result therefrom. But in this he has been happily disappointed. He finds that the emancipation of cuniary advantage, by improving the products profit, and not as hitherto a loss to him.

THE N. Y. WOMEN'S STATE TEMPERANCE SOciety was held last week. It was numerously attended. Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. Bloomer, Miss Anthony, Miss Stone and Miss "Resolved, That the holding of our fellow- Brown were among the speakers. The Society men in the condition of slavery, except in those has heretofore excluded men from membership, Let us take heart and labor on. Not long will and a spirited discussion occurred upon rescind- the victory be delayed. demands of humanity, is an offence in the ing this rule. It was finally laid on the table

Mr. and Mrs. Griffing in Warrensville.

WARRENSVILLE, June 4th, 1853. DEAR FRIEND MARIUS: You will readily see that I am not much accustomed to writing, but my sympathics have just been roused up by our friends the Griffings. Not only for the oppressed slave of the South, but also for those who are chained down by political and sectarian dogmas at the North. We had a joyful time among us for a few days past. Last week, I fell in with Charles and Josephine Griffing, at Bainbridge. They were reconnoitering the old battle ground, picking up the bruised and wounded, who had skulked under the ruins and smoke of that old pulpit, which you will recollect, O. O. Brown burnt last summer, and which the pro-slavery priests were so eager to charge upon Mr. Pillsbury and his anti-slavery associates. However that smoke has all blown away. And now Brown and the church, (I don't know whether it is proper to call it a to Christian Slaveholding, which is not, like church, as in numbers they don't vary much from a corporals guard; but be they more or less,) they are now at issue in a court of chancery, in regard to the title. I secured the promise of the Griffings to visit us in Warrensabuse. Surely, a Church which provides against ville. They came. We had a good sized school house filled with starved, emaciated souls, starved not for bread and meat, but for the word of truth. They were refreshed, and clutches of Lewdness, and break their marriage besought our friends to come again, which they unions as if they were the causual association | did after the Ravenna Convention, staying with us during the Holy Sabbath, preaching deliverance to the captive.

> Friend Griffing presented the pro-slavery haracter of the constitution, and of the church, and showed the relation of the political parties to slavery, in such a manner as to convince every man and woman not drunk with sectarian religion and party politics. Sister Griffing's address in the forenoon on Sunday, ought to have convinced a nation, and it seemed to me it would, could she have got its ear. It was just what every city, town or neighborhood ought to hear .-We gathered thirteen subscribers to the Bugle, and we confidently believe we have not yet got half we shall get.

Our friends afterwards visited the centre of the town, where there are three meeting houses. The Disciples' house was obtained for their use. I presume they might have got ei-The announcement of Mr. Pillsbury will ther of the others, for they are sadly decaying tor want of use, and very much racked for with another hungry audience. True they had

> Charles and Josephine took up the relation of master and slave, and the relation and influnce of the church on slavery, which soon lead off into an interesting discussion of the whole matter, both moral and political. These meetings were held with intense interest, till eleven or twelve o'clock, and then it seemed as if the people did not want to leave. Our friends I think have a happy way of entertaining an audience, and of expla

Now Friend Robinson, we are in a destitute condition all through this region, fed as we have been on the husks of spiritual songs, ordinances, creeds and polities, which have served to obliterate humanity from the hearts of the people. They have humanity there, and it might be developed. We wish our friends the Griffings, could spend some weeks or months in this region. We ought to hold our anniversary in Cleveland. Its growing wealth and population, and influence, the facilities for getting there by steamboats and railroads, indicate it as an important centre of influence. We Mr. Pillsbury's letter came to hand last week, might do it if the country around was thoroughly aroused, and thus our whole region would render more efficient aid to the slave.

Yours sincerely, H. POST.

New England Correspondence.

Boston, May, 27th, 1853.

DEAR MARIUS: We closed the New England purpose of the act determines its quality." No Convention at ten o'clock last evening. It was one may be Congressman, judge or marshal for a gathering that fully sustained the well carned the sake of supporting slavery, or returning a reputation of former years. A most violent fugitive; but he may be either, for the sake of rain and an admittance Fee, might have been abolishing slavery and delivering the fugitive. supposed to operate to make our last meeting small in numbers. But far enough from this Not a popular one in theory, especially when was the fact. The spacious house was filled, distinctly and definitely presented, but one of and not a whisper was heard in opposition to

gument depends upon the answers given the But my main object in writing at this moquestions, which have long puzzled the world, ment is, to announce to you, that in consulting and will probably long continue to divide it, upon future operations, the West was not forwhether is a thing right because it is good in gotten. And I think you will rejoice to learn that one of our wealthy men pledged a sum not Mr. Mann promises in another article, his less than one thousand dollars, and another five hundred, should the plans and measures succeed well, to be devoted wholly to the Western field. The interest I take in your labors and successes is such, as that you may be assured my heart leaped for joy, when I was authorized to make the announcement to the meeting. The proposition was received by the crowded audience with demonstrations of joy. And from conversation with several members of the his slaves has worked unexpectedly to his pe- American Executive Committee, I find it will meet their views, to make a strong demonstraof his farm under free labor and rendering it a tion the coming autumn, in your direction. I I know how cheerfully your Board will co-operate in such a movement, You will, I doubt not, be addressed officially by the Executive Committee, without delay, and so I will say no more on the subject.

The signs of the Times are most encouaging.

Yours and your Readers, PARKER PILESBURY. ha man-

as filled,

sition to

POST.

This monthly from the office of the National ga, has made its appearance. It is considerely occupied with extracts from the corresendence and writings of Washington and franklin. These are interesting as historic heuments, though we hardly expect they will much towards breaking the iron will of this stion to tread down the slave. We rather wink that with the popular veneration for Washington, many persons will find in his epinions and practice, hereafter, as heretofore, an apology for their own support of the system, and for slave catching. Especially in his fagous letter to his agent at Portsmouth, on this abject. According to Mr. Sumner, the slave woman "died in a good old age, a monument the just forbearance of him, whom we aptly all the Father of his Country."

We are not disposed to dispute the "aptness" of calling him the Father of a slaveholding and slave catching country, after reading this etter, but judging from it, we do not see the winess of Mr. Sumner's claim upon us for adaration of his "just forbearance." His forcarance was dietated by his regard for popular ginion, and although the services of the slave sere valuable, he considered "the example" of ave catching, as of "infinite more importance." We requote the letter from the " Facts."

"I do not mean, however, by this request, hat such violent measures should be used as WOULD EXCITE A MOR OR RIOT, WHICH MIGHT BE GHZENS. Rather than either of these should appen, I would forego her services altogether; and the example also, which is of infinite more mportance. "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

The Christian Press and the Convention.

The course of the Christian Press in regard to the late Convention, is meeting with just buke from a portion of the anti-slavery press. We published last week the excellent remarks of the Columbian. To these, we add below, the comments of the Ohio Star, and of Fredcick Douglass' Paper. Mr. Douglass' commendation of the labors of Mrs. Ernst and her associates of the Cincinnatti Ludies' Sewing Circle, is truthful, and therefore well made:

WRONG.

The attack of the Christian Press on the late Anti-S.avery Convention at Cincinnati, is unwise and indefensible, and is already recoiling upon the Press, and will injure the cause of reform. Samuel Lewis, the President of the Convention, took the true liberal, man-like ground, that of extending the right hand of fellowship to all reformers who are striving for man's elevation, for the practical enforcement of the Saviour's Golden Rule, and its application in its full and God-like spirit to the entire trotherhood of man, without stopping to enouire into different shades of theological belief, and to quarrel over bigoted sectarian dogmas. Does sectarian theology have such a narrowing tendency, that theologians devoted to its dogmas cannot fellowship any but such as run in their precise groove? If so, they bring themselves under the direct censure of the Saviour, for when the Disciples of Jesus forbade the man who followed not with them, to east out devils in his name, the Saviour said rorbid

Man is greater than sectarian theology-his interests are related to the great principles of eternal right upon which is based the throne of God itself. We like the elevated and catholic leave Jamaica for the United States, the vessel spirit of the following extract from a Tract on | in this instance touching at Norfolk, Virginia, Slavery, just published by the American Re- where the man with whom he embarked from form Tract and Book Society at Cincinnati .-Its spirit is not much in accordance with that of the Christian Press, and its not very far-sec-

The Tract alluding to the moral and religious aspect of the Anti-Slavery reform, speaks of the British Consul for the port of New York, the great diversion of views, and says:

"In a matter confessedly so difficult, and among a people whose views are so divers, it is too much to expect a unity of views among all the friends of freedom, except upon a very few, very simple, and most directly practical points. Let us not fall into the error of those who forbade their neighbor's casting out the devil, 'because he followeth not with us,' in all the points of doctrine or practice. We should gladly commend all who give reasonable evidence of sincerity in their endeavors .-Let them do all the good they can, as well as they know. If we know a better way, let us follow it in a better manner. Without a compromise of principle, there needs to be an increase of mutual forbearance. But this is less essential than a great increase of zeal. And as all depends upon the wisdom of God for guidance, and upon his blessings for successthere is one thing in which we can all agreein behalf of our enslaving and enslaved fellow countrymen, for their speedy deliverance from this stupendous curse." - Ohio Star.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

the "Ladies' Anti-Slavery Association," of rication. from its columns?] - F. Douglass' Paper.

From the Saturday Visiter.

The case of Alexander Hendrickure a free subject of Great Britain, kidnapped from Jamaica, and brought to the United States.

To the Egitor of the Morning Journal,

KINGSTON, JAMAICA-Sir: On Saturday afternoon, of May 28th, a telegraphic dispatch was received from Philadelphia, in this city, to the effect that one Thomas J. Adams, of Nashville, Tennesee-a slaveholding State-had brought from Kingston. Jamaica, W. I., with him, a colored youth, then en route for the South, by the name of Alexander Henrickure-Hendrickson was the name

On the receipt of which intelligence, the undersigned, with three other friends, repaired immediately to the depot, located on Eighth and Liberty streets, just as the train of cars from the East reached its terminus. From the hindmost car, among the last of the passengers who got out, was a handsome, well-dressed mulatto youth, called in Jamaica a brown in

On approaching him and demanding his name, a finely dressed white man came forward, ordering the youth away, answering in a manner peculiar to the upstart American slave trader: "That boy belongs to me!" His assumption was at once denied, and the youth taken hold of by one of us and placed in the charge of a faithful officer, Mr. John Fox, the policeman of the depot, who took him, in company with the kid-THE CASE IF SHE HAS ADHERENTS, OR EVEN UN- napper, to the St. Clair hotel, corner of St. Clair ASSYSENSATIONS IN THE MINDS OF WELL-DISPOSED and Penn streets, to await the proceeding of a

An application was immediately made to the Hon. Judge Williams, one of the Justices of the Bench of the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania; but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the inlelligence was received, and the day being Saturday, business was closed in the public offices, and the officers generally scattered about and difficult to find. The Judge also resided some way out of the city, and it was therefore full half past ten o'clock in the evening before a writ of habeas cornus was sued out.

Officer Fox having the youth in custody at the hotel, the writ was placed in the hands of Robert Uague, Esq., High Constable of Pittsburgh, an excellent and efficient officer, who delivered Alexander into the hands of his friends who awaited the issue at the hotel door. The purport of the writ was to bring the kidnapper, Thomas J Adams, before the Hon. Judge Williams at ten of the clock on Monday morning the 30th. The youth being deliverd up, Adams, consequently fled the same evening, and has not since been seen nor heard from. We have one of the udersigned, Mr. John Peck, where he will be provided for and comfortably faring as a member of the family, and shall remain, awaiting the requision of the British Consul at Philadelphia or his friends at Jamaica --Alexander is decidedly a youth of great prom-

We have closely and carefully conversed with Alexander Hendrickure, and making all due allowance for his age-which is fourteen-qualifications, opportunities, inaccuracies, and discrepancies; yet the facts which he has impart to us, told in his simple, boyish, and peculiarly native manner, developed to us the key to imand probably other British West India Islands.

In the winter of 1851-2, this same youth was decoved by an American, and induced to Jamaica went ashore on business (it may have been to make arrangement to sell him) and overstaying his time, was left, Alexander being taken to New York on board of the steamer, where, on application, he was provided for by and sent back to Jamaica. The truth of this

last statement may be easily ascertained. The inducements which led him from home each time, he says, was a desire to make money, which are generally held out by the Americans on board of the steamers, in such a by Theodore Parker and T. W. Higginson. manner as to prove entirely successful. He was promised by the kidnapper, Thomas J. Adams, to be taken to Tennessee, where he had a large quantity of cattle, to go from thence by the overland route to California, where he should become wealthy by his industry. He seemed not to have been aware, of the existence of Slavery and the inequality between the white and colored people of the United States. There were three other youths beside himself, called Brown, John, and the other not recolected, all of whom were induced by Americans to leave Jamaica for this country, who came on the American Steamer Uncle Sam, on her last homeward trip from California. And these that prayer be made without ceasing unto God | youths are now in different parts of the United States, having seperated at New York, Alexan-

der being destined for Tennessee. He informs us that this is no uncommon occurrence, almost every American steamer which touches the island, bringing away some colored [The writer of the following letter is one of youths to the United States, always predicated the most intelligent, active and devoted friends upon great promises of doing great things for of the Slave in the State of Ohio. To her ir- them. In proof of this, the kidnapper Adams resistible energy, unwearied perseverance and replied to us, when finding there was ro alterdauntless courage, the great change of senti- native, that he had found the boy in Kingston, ment in favor of the anti-slavery cause, in the half-naked and half-starved, and brought him city of Cincinnati, during the past few years, away to provide for him, and give him a good may be largely ascribed. To Mrs. Ernst, and home in Cincinnati, Ohio. This was a sheer fab-

which she is an honored member, the friends In addition to, and corroborative of these facts of Freedom are indebted for a series of the Mr. S. L. C., a returned Californian, and remost influential anti-slavery conventions ever sepectable citizen of Pittsburgh, asserts that in held in the United States. This letter was sent his late passage from Jamaica, in the last trip to the Christian Press for publication; but, of the Illinois, there were to his knowledge strangely enough, that anti-slavery journal, it some two or three colored girls-two he is cerseems, refused to publish it. We copy the let- tain of-brought by American ladies, who purter from the Anti-Slavery Bugle, and ask the ported that, after sojourning in the United States

and no doubt are still in the United States, and probably in slavery.

These fact appear, to us, to present startling disclosures, sufficient to induce the most thorough investigation; and to our minds there is no doubt but there is now being carried on by unprincipled Americans, citizens of the United States-Southerners it may be-a regular system of decoying, kidnapping and selling into hopeless bondage, in the United States, the free subjects of Great Britian. This is a new and alarming species of the slave trade, without precedent in the annals of history. A new feature in the foreign trade, carried on in the face of law and religion, without risk, danger or capital, where the victims are obtained for the mere expense of their passage. Nothing seems clearer to our minds than these facts.

Were these white children, the case would be different; but we can place no confidence in the pretensions of these Americans while they are studiously devising every mode of oppressing and getting rid of the native free colored people of their own country. And we now most earnestly call on the colored people of the West Indies, and all others out of the United States, to be cautious, and never under any pretext whatever permit their children nor themselves to leave their native places to reside in the United States; as it is better to live on one banana or yam, and a cup of water a day, and be free, than to be a slave anywhere, espepecially in this country, which is the worst and meanest upon which Heaven's sun ever shone. No colored person in the United States is really free; all are virtually and legally, if not abjectly slaves. Bury your bones in the sunny clime of your own beautiful isles, rather than come to this slaveholding, oppressing country,

All of which we respectfully submit for your consideration. Subjoined are the notices of the leading daily journals, many of which contain entiments which we cannot endorse; yet all give some of the main facts, and show the spirit of the Pitrsburgh press concerning such high handed acts of infamy.

We cannot too highly commend the course of the counsel in the case, Messrs, J. M. Kirkpatrick and D. Reed, for their untiring and faithful zeal in the case.

JOHN PECK, WILLIAM WEBB, THOMAS BURROWS. Committee.

PITTSBURGH, May 31st, 1853.

HARTFORD BIBLE CONVENTION .- This Convention was held last week as advertised. Joseph Barker presided, and the discussions continued four days. We have seen no report of placed Alexander, the youth, in the family of its proceedings, which had at all the air of fairness. The reporter of the New York Tribune indulges largely in sermonizing and anathemies against those moved by the "diabolic motives" which he supposes of course belong to the infidels. Though he gives some information that is at least new, for instance that Socrates drank the Hemlock in order to solve the question of immortality. The convention was finally broken up by that common resort in new emergencies, a mob. We have not learned particulars.

on the Democratic platform.

BALLOON ASCENSION .- Mr. Paullin made a a most successful ascent from this place on Wednesday. The air was remarkably calm and he ascended nearly perpendicularly-moving first slightly S. W., afterwards E. of South and finally allighted in safety about three miles from town. The display of fire works in the evening was most brilliant.

On the third inst., the petitioners to the Constitutional Convention of Massachusets for the exclusion of the word "male" from the new Constitution, had a second hearing in the Senate Chamber. The Committee were addressed

ITEMS.

Goods are arriving from Europe for the World's Fair .- Santa Anna is striving to concentrate his power. The telegraph has been brought under government control, and private citizens disarmed by authority of a public decree. The Secretary of the navy has gone on a visit to North Carolina .-The National Industrial Congress, commenced its sessions in Wilmington on the 1st inst .-Mr. Senator Everett's lecture in New York last week, says the Tribune, was, pecuniarily, the most successful one of the season. ---- A new work on slavery, has been published by Hon. John Jay. - The new stamped envelopes for the P. O. Department, are to be ready for distribution, on the first of July .---Thirty-two liquor sellers were arrested by the police of Salem, Mass., the other day, at one teen pounds-his length, 9 feet 11 inches.-The Pope of Rome has forbidden the publication of Uncle Tom in his dominions. - The new city ordinance of Cleveland, prohibiting throwing in an acceptable accompaniment --waukie, has been acquitted.

Two fugitives who lately arrived in maica girls landed at New York in this month. - Cleveland True Democrat.

Conference of Friends in Pennsylvania.

This assembly which was some time since ably to appointment, at Old Kennett, Chester Co , Pa. The following account of its proceedings, we copy from the Tribune, which also publishes its address, a long but excellent article, similar in spirit and the character of its recommendations, to that issued last summer by the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive

"In accordance with this call, a large assembly convened in Friends' meeting-house in Old Kennett, on Sunday May 22. Every seat was occupied, many stood in the doors and passages, and others went away because they could not find room even to stand. The meeting presented an imposing appearance. There were a goodly number of aged Friends present of both sexes, dressed in the usual Quaker garb, but the bulk of the audience consisted of intelligent persons of middle age, and as fine a company of youths as I ever saw convened.

"After an hour spent in preaching the Conference was organized by the appointment of Jo-SEPH A. DUGDALE and Miss SIDNEY PIERCE as zens, will doubtles look to their protection. Clerks. The subject for the consideration of which the Conference has been called was then opened by a proposition to organize a Yearly Meeting of "PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS"-that being the name adopted by similar bodies in Ohio and Michigan. Some preferred the name FRIENDS OF PROGRESS," fearing that, if the first name should be adopted, the new Society would be regarded by the public as only a faction of Quakers. This question was discussed in an animated, but fraternal manner, for about four hours, without coming to a decision .-Among those who took part in the discussion were Wm. Barnard, Thomas M'Clintock (of Waterloo, N. Y.), Ernestine L. Rose, Lucretia Mott, Thomas Curtis, B. Rush Plumly, Oliver Johnson, Thomas Whitson and others.

the Yearly Meeting was finally organized under wise determine. the name first proposed, and upon the basis explained in the Exposition of sentiments given

"Interesting communications were received and read from the Hopedale (Milford, Mass.) Community, and from the Salem (Ohio) Quarterly Meeting of Progressive Friends; and valuable letters from Gerrit Smith, Cassius M. Clay, S. J. May, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, J. G. Forman, T. Wentworth Higginson, and others. These letters will be published with the pro-

"After the Yearly Meeting was organized, it proceeded to take decided action upon Intemperance, War, Slavery, Woman's Rights, Capital Punishment and Tobacco. Each of these subjects was referred to a Committee, composed in part, of both sexes, and it was pleasant to observe the warm interest with which the young people performed the duties allotted to them.

"The Conference did not adjourn finally till Wednesday afternoon, having held no less than eight sessions, some of them protracted to a late hour in the afternoon. The interest was unabated from the beginning to the end, and the house well filled to the last. The meetings, however, were not altogether free from annov-REWARDED .- General Pierce has sent the ance-two persons especially having attended notorious Rev. C. W. Dennison to the Wash- apparent'y for no other purpose than to defeat portant and startling truths, as connected ington Penitentiary-as chaplain. This is his the objects for which they were held. These reward for his last somerset, which landed him persons (man and woman, though not man and wife) stopped at a rum tavern in the neighborhood, and one of them at least behaved so shamefully that it were only charity to suppose that he had patronized the bar too freely to be in possession of his reasoning faculties. The Conference bore his interruptions with a pasistants. In almost any other meeting, I am sure, he would have been roughly handled.

"The nature and objects of the new organization are very clearly defined in the following to Miss Lydia W. Miller, of the former place. document, which was submitted on Monday by a Committee of which Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON. of New-York, was Chairman. If I am not mistaken it expresses the sentiments of a large and rapidly increasing class of the community, and on that account, if for no other reason, is worthy of general attention."

The Jerry Level.

Douglass' Paper, has heretofore claimed for the truth were ever presented, though we wish they him a friend and adviser. were as numerous and unimpeachable as Mr. Thomas himself could desire. In a late paper, the same writer re-rffirms the assertion, limiting it however in its application, to the New York Free Democracy. Here is what Mr. Thomas

"The Free Democracy, in this State, have taken the ground of the Jerry level, which denies the legality of slavery, and pledges him Fair, a hog weighing eleven hundred and nine- Those who take lower ground may well compromise their opinions and take a place upon that level. We don't believe that candid and rational men think they ought to take lower ground. It is the ground our fathers took : the sale of liquors on Sunday, was first attempthey placed the laws upon that ground—the ted to be enforced on the 5th inst. Two of ground of right-and no man takes a lower the saloons sold crackers at 6 1-4 cents each ground but from policy. If John P. Hale, or Joshua R. Giddings, or S. P. Chase, have taken Miss Wheeler, who shot her seducer in Mil. lower than the highest ground of right, we believe it was from motives of policy only. We rejoice that such men see that the people are prepared to take the most radical ground .- liance 10 30 P. M., arrives at Pittsburgh at 2, They can no longer take low compromising A.M. our city on the "undrground" railroad took ground, to please classes of the people. The Cleveland & Columbus train fullest satisfaction to those who may require his Christian Press why such a letter was excluded they were to be taken to California. These Ja- passage for the land of freedom last night, most popular party ground is the ground of at Crestline and with those running to Belfon- services. universal righteousness. The people are dis- tain-

appointed and dissatisfied now if their leaders take lower ground. If party leaders will not take such ground, they will disregard parties announced in our paper, has been held agree- for positive characters, who will represent them, as they did Gerrit Smith."

We hope it may prove true, that the leaders of political anti-slavery, are prepared for this "highest," "most radical ground," and that the party is so pure, that the most "popular party ground, is that of universal righteousness." If so it be, we may expect a jubilce soon, preceeded by some platform above that of Buffalo

THE SLAVE TRADE-NEW DEVELOPEMENT. -It seems probable from the article we republish from the Saturday Visiter, that the kidnapping of inhabitants of the British W. Indies, is not an uncommon occurrence .-

To the Pittsburgh Committee who have made this exposure, much credit is due .--We hope the next scoundrel who comes within reach of our laws, will not be suffered to escape. The authorities of Jamaica. thus warned of the plots against their citi-

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been chosen to make the Preliminary arrangement respecting the management of a debate between Jonas Harr-ZELL of Hopedale, Harrison Co., and Joseph BARKER of Salem, Col. County, on the follow-

"The Jewish and Christian Scriptures contain a series of communications, supernaturally revealed and miraculously attested, from the latter man may acquire a perfect rule of life."

MR. HARTZELL. MR. BARKER, Notice is hereby given, that the discussion will commence in the Town Hall of Salem, on the 4th July, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and con-"The next day the subject was resumed, and | tinue four days, unless the parties shall other-

GEORGE POW, JAMES BARNABY, JACOB HEATON.

Papers friendly to investigation please copy.

Young People's Convention.

The Committee appointed at the Young People's Convention held in Marlboro' in October, 1852, for the purpose of deciding upon a time and place for holding another Convention of the same character, have decided upon Fairmount, two miles south of Mt. Union as the place, and Saturday and Sunday the 11th and 12th of June, as the New York Tribune. time. All persons without respect to age, sex or creed, are invited to attend

BENJAMIN SHINN. SUSAN SPIKER. WM. MYERS. SARAH PAXTON, THOMAS MORGAN, ASENATH MICHNER, REBECCA BONSAL.

\$1,50 422
5,00-478
2,00-435
1,50-418
1,50-401
1,75-418
2,25-433
1,00-410

HYMENI L.

MARRIED on Thursday evening, June 2nd, at the Merrick House, New Brighton, by the tience worthy of their professions as Non-Re- Rev. Mr. Rooter, Mr. R. B. Hiddleson, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Sallie Hawley, of Salem.

On the 2nd inst., in the Friends' Meeting, Brownsville, Pa., EMMER T. FAWGETT, of Salem, On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Nesley, Dr.

Guston, of St. Marys, Auglaze Co., O., to Miss JULIA STONE of Salem. On the 9th inst., at Salem, by E. Holoway

Esq , John R. MERCER, of Fairfield, township, to ELIZABETH BAILY, of Silem.

OBITUARY.

Died June 1st, 1853, at his residence in Lex-J. T., the Corresponding Editor of Frederick | ington Township, Stark Co., Ohio, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian for-Free Soil party, that it, and especially the Ohio | titude Isaac Coates, Sen., in the 76 year of his wing of the party, had taken Gerrit Smith's age, he was one of the early settlers of this position, "that slavery cannot be legalized."- state; a man respected by all who knew him. We took occasion then to state our doubts of he disregarded the enactments of men when the historic accuracy of the assertion. So far they came in conflict with his convictions of as we know, no documents authenticating its right, and the flying fugitive always found in

Ohio and Pennsylvania Raii Road.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Leave	Mail Train.	Express Train.
Pittsburgh,	8,30 A. M.	5,00 A. M.
New Brighton,	9,35 "	5,50 **
Enon,	10,20 "	1
Columbiana,	11,00 **	
Salem,	11,35 "	7.30 "
Alliance,	12,40 P. M.	8.30 "
Massillon,	1,55 "	9.30 "
Mansfield,	5,15 "	12,25 P. M.
Crestline,	6,00 "	1,00 "
TRAI	NS GOING E	AST,
-		

Mail Train.	Express Train.
7.00 A. M.	1,30 P. M.
7.45 "	2,05 "
11,00 "	4,55 "
1,00 P. M.	6,20 **
1,45 "	6,55 "
2,10 "	
3,45 "	8.40 "
5,00 "	9,30 "
	7,45 " 11,00 " 1,00 P. M. 1,45 " 2,10 " 3,45 "

PENN MEDICAL COLLEGE. OF PHILADELPHIA.

FEMALE SESSION.

THE Fall Session for Females in this Institution commences Septemberlst, and the Spring Session for Males on March 1st, of each year. Equal privileges are enjoyed by both. The Medical doctrines taught by the Faculty. (which consists of eight Professorships) are liberal and progressive. Professors' Fees \$50,00. For definite particulars, or announcements, address the Dean.

ABRM. LIVEZEY, M. D. 320 N. 12th, St., Below Green, 1853. Philadelphia. June 8, 1853.

1853.

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Young men about launching forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right, and understand their course, will find this Journal a friend and monitor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed. - PUBLISHERS.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this Institution will commence under the care of the subscriber, August 1st, 1853, and continue II weeks .- Tho succeeding Fall and Winter terms, of which further notice will be duly given, will be opened about their usual time. A regular

Commercial Department,

in which the Science of Accounts shall be thoroughly taught, will hereafter be connected with the Institution. BOARD & ROOMS can be had on rea-

For a full Circular and particulars, address WM. McCLAIN, Principal. Salem, June 1st, 1853.

Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Instiution will commence on Saturday, October 1st, 1853, and continue five months (21 weeks) closing on the 25th of February, 1854.

FACULTY.

David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Prin ciples and Practice of Medicine. Hilbern Darlington, M. D., Professor of Sur-

gery.
Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
Edwin Fussell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics. Martha H. Mowry, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Chemistry. Persons wishing further information as to terms, regulations, &c., or desirous of receivthe Announcement, will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Fac-ulty, DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D.,

229 Arch Street, Philadelphia. JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST !! - Office over the Salem Book Store. - The subscriber would in-form his friends and the public, that he is again at his post. Having spent several months in Cincinnati, in making himself minutely acquainted with the various branches of his Profession;

Salem, March 5, 1853.

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addressed the meeting:

SISTERS, BROTHERS, AND FRIENDS,

had been chosen as President of our Association, the duties of that office, have most parlor and cook-room. unexpectedly to myself and most unfortunately for you I fear, devolved upon me, Utterly inexperienced as I am in the duties ly and heartily to your acceptance.

I would gladly have given more time and worthy of the occasion, but under the pres-

This will however, I trust, be abundantly compensated by the aid of the many who have been gathered to labor and counsel with us. Our cause is too high and urgent and sacred, for the intrusion of egotisms. This we meet to argue, but must feel that a solemp, sincere purpose, and no mere personal ambition has called us together. Other theseek them. But with the wail of universal to turn aside for such low nims.

It is perhaps to be expected, and certainly to be regretted, that a movement like ours. imply no bitterness. We demand no admission of superiority. We ask no opportunity to array ourselves in unseemly armor, and broad and rich earth about us, and a richer, worthier nature within, we ask only that the needs of the one, physical and spiritual, be fittingly met; and a generous opportunity be granted for honorable, and independent sustenance upon the other; and in no vain ambition of man's brief authority, is it, that in our deliberations, we urge as first and foremost, the right of suffrage for woman. For so wide spread is the theory of woman's inferiority, so unconsciously, and undeniably is she made everywhere, at the fireside, the altar, and on the highway, only the graceful dependant of another, that in no other way can we so surely rouse her to the proper recognition of her individual worth and responsibility, her individual selfhood, as by securing for her the rights of citizenship, the privileges of freemen. And we ask these for her upon no theory of equality, no assumption of identity with man in physical or or hinders, smiles or frowns. mental nature, but upon the broad basis of nature or may become, is not in any wise to and bear immortal and celestial fruit. say, since so little opportunity for developement has been vouchsafed her. It remains for us, and for our children to demonstrate and decide. And herein we have much to do, let woman go boldly and hopefully onward in whatever path her Creator has given her strength and zeal to work, and she shall find both blessing and commendation in so doing.

Address of Mrs. E. A. Aldrich.

tion of the other portion. Universal free- Woman's Rights movement. dom and encouragement do not exist.

government,-responsible to God for every the excellency of their literary labors, and by talent, and self dependent for every enjoy- their sympathics in the cause of humanity. ment. He beholds each as a germ of imons wish and smile of all.

responsibility and barmony.

sovereignty, authority, liberty, duty and progress. The perfection, mightiness, love and one common platform, and pointed all to the themselves. Father as an Example, and as an object wor-

thy of their powers. He gave to the world a pure Democracy-

their necks to the yoke, so long will they find not find a man, he will find more than one

the same freedom. Consume thy own bread, and rob not thy neighbor.

Rights are granted when demanded. Liberty enjoyed when perceived, asserted and defended. The nation or class is aided which eids itself. Power commands atten-Mrs. C. M. Severance, on taking the chair will, and resolution. Africa receives the contempt and rod of the world. Europe, the honor and fame of the world. The America. American gentlemen, the honors, liberties, and By the removal from our State, of her who emoluments of the Republic. Woman, the

and equally mambitious of the dignities of before, because the spirit of Antichrist has band writing of her husband, granted before mon interpretation. This is the law of masuch office, I can but hope for your kind for- the authority and it must be met with pow- their marriage, is her busband's. In Eng- ny christian states. The doctrine is not that bearance, while I offer my poor services free- der and balls, before it will release its grasp or behold the divinity of an immortal soul.

thought to the preparation of something as free as the Sons of America? Because they have not resolutely, energetically asked sure of multiplied cares, domestic and other, for it. They have not seen their own greatand the lack of health and vigor, I have not been able to do so.

ness, the power they possess, nor their Duty, as the sons have. They are in the background of the picture, they are too inactive, urthoughtful and silent.

The noble band of philanthrophists is too small to keep back the ambitious and grasp- from her and her children, and she can ing, and to awaken the sluggish and careless; tre all feel, and none looking candidly about hence there is not enough of the salt of the them upon the earnest faces of this assembly, earth to preserve the whole, to keep and perand considering dispassionately the question petuate the divine, in man and woman assen-

God has made all equal and free, and this, the world should extend to all, and defend atres and times for this there are, for such as in each. This is the true policy of the world, but the reverse is practiced, hence all freewomanhood upon our ear we cannot choose dom and equality come by claiming, assert ng, asking and living them.

These facts apply to woman as well as to man and nations, with this exception, the should seem antagonistic, and awaken an op- means that she uses are mental and moral, position not always over courteous. Intrinsi- and not physical. Her magazine is filled cally, our claims involve no antagonism, and with facts, principles and thoughts, and not with powder and balls; at the same time she is compelled to throw her paper bullets, shoot her mental arrows, and erect her morcross swords with our brothers-but, with the al ramparts. Idleness and inattention will ruin her cause, as soon as any other.

Upon whatever leaf of nature we turn our attention, we behold in unmistakable letters,

the canality of the sexes. The law of intellectual growth and moral progress is immutable. The culture that Wales. The education that suited Aspasia. Madame Rowland, Newton and Franklin, is adapted to the development of the women of the wigwam, and the daughters of every | England, that a chancery suit will end for cottage in the land. Study, effort, industry and toil, ever have and ever will, enlarge the mind of man and wordan. And the one who ascends the hill of science or the pinacle-rock of Literature, must work as did Shakspeare, Milton, Adams and Henry. Favor and partiality in the government of mind they have the power to do, and we have no are extended to none. Each must persevere, right to tempt men to do wrong, by giving feel, think and speak, whether the world aids

The laws of mind are fixed and stern, and her humanity. What woman is in mental if adhered to, all intellects will bud, blossom

Speech of Joseph Barker.

Mas. President: I am not certain that I since example is stronger than precept, and one shall have the privilege of being present afnoble, courageous, successful effort will si- ter to-day; and it is on that account that I tence opposition, and command approval, take the liberty of rising so early to express said that woman has not the same natural more than all else. Let us then encourage my thoughts. My own impression is, that if abilities as man, well suppose she has but and aid to the extent of our ability, the ef- all men and women would speak freely their one half the intellectual power that man has, reaches the mouth of the diver. The quanforts of all who seek a truer, foller, broader own thoughts and feelings, with respect to is she only to have one quarter by being tity of air supplied is regulated at his will, life. Using a wise prudence in the choice all matters of apportance, the errors of the denied the advantages of education? Beof occupation, to the end that no failures world would soon be corrected, the vices of may dishearten her, or embarrass our cause, society would soon be removed, and instead make it less? If woman has less intellect of singing of the "good time coming," men

would begin to sing of the good time come! The fear of man seems to me to be the chain that holds the world in perpetual bondage. Men and women fear to speak the words that are in their minds. The man that discovers a truth discovers also that this * * Not a nation or does not utter it lest its unpopularity should truth is unpopular; he fears so, at least, and state on earth has ever established the de- come upon himself. He sees that error is meeracy of christianity as the basis of its in high esteem. He thinks he sees through institutions. The democracy of this country the error but fears to say so, lest he should and all others, is nothing more than exten- being down upon himself persecution. It is sive Aristocracy. More than one-half of the thus concealing the light of truth that keeps immortal souls of all countries are unheard, the world whire it is. Hence I arise on the unnoticed, and left to the rule and domina- present occasion to speak my thoughts on the

The first thing that strikes my mind in The faithful student of the Bible-the connection with this subject, is, that some of christian philosopher, sees humanity as a the purest, some of the best, some of the great and noble brotherhood, each individual most intelligent and lovely characters of the identical in powers, liberties, needs and des- age are interested in it. I find persons advotiny. Each he beholds as a distinct creation, cating the cause of woman, who have discapable of self-thought, self-will, and self-tinguished themselves by their intellects and

The cause that has enlisted in its favor mortality, capable of an endless expansion, some of the best and most intelligent perand beautifying when freed from hindrance sons, male and female-some of the most and molestation, and aided by the spontane- devoted philosophers, cannot be wordy of any one's sneers or contempt. There must Such a student and philosopher would aid be something in it to engage the attention of all, and strive with all possibility to diffuse such minds as those to which I have referred. universal intelligence, to dissipate ignorance, Another thought has struck me. As far as I and raise all upon the connence of thought, have conversed, it appears to me that those accurate observation and ready speech. He who understand the subject best, speak of you well know, -that it is not every woman labors to blend submission and domination, woman's claims with the most respect, while and to evolve freedom and independence, to those who ridicule her claims to equality, are ernse bondage, poverty and crime, and es- not the best informed on this subject or on tablish universally, individual sovereignty, subjects generally. It sometimes comes in our way to ask those who laugh at the move-The world's great champion of individual ment in regard to woman's rights, on what freedom, of universal demecracy, of the full ground they laugh,-what reason have they unfolding of every power of the human li those who take part in this movement are mind wherever found, of the harmonious wrong? If the stand we have taken is inblending of person, intellect and heart, was correct? How blank they look! They can-* Grand not answer. They show that they have not were his lessons of individual responsibility, thought upon the subject. They have their reasons to seek; and instead of assuring themselves that they are right in their posipurity of the Father, were presented to each tion, they adopt it first, and try to find reaperson for imitation. Christ gave to the in- sons afterwards; and when they cannot find dividual every encouragement, placed all on them, they try sometimes to make a a few for

I declare that I have heard no arguments appear to have any strength in them. If a system that neglects no one, crushes no there are any I would like to hear them. I one, enslaves no one, but cheeks at once all will do my best to weigh them candidly. If submission, by imprisoning his wife in any usurpation, impudence and inordinate love any person thinks he has some arguments room in his house, from the garret to the against the cause, let him bring these argu- cellar; it allows him to whip her with a As long as nations or persons will bend ments before this Convention and if he does

supple, tame spirit is not respected, but used man or woman present who doubts but that in most communities, tolerate it. But the as a labor-saving machine, by the proud and woman has just cause to complain against many of the existing laws. The lady who it-hundreds and thousands who speak to Respect ourselves, and others will respect spoke last referred to the injustice of the laws their wives in tones of authority and com-

der God, rule thyself, and scatter everywhere who have made these laws have done her preacher of the gospel to do this, and this great injustice.

States of America,-how it stands more especially in the State of Ohio, in regard to master, and that she should obey him, and woman and property, I do not fully understand. I know what the law is in England, tion and respect. And it comes by action, the land that gave me birth, in respect to woman, and I know that the rights of women in Europe ought to be as dear to us as in

The law in England regards the possessions of women, I mean married women, as er may have acted conscientiously in the stigma of inferiority, the freedom of the the property of their husbands; and a wo- matter. The common interpretation of the man who has \$10,000 to-day, and marries Bible, is much the same as the law. The As soon as the child of color will earn his to-morrow, the moment the marriage cere- Bible says that the man is above the woman freedom by understanding, loving and de- mony is over, all her earnings and treasures even as Christ is above the man, or as God fending it, so soon will be get it. And not except such settlement as she holds in the land, the law is, "What is my wife's is mine, and what is mine is my own." And that is obey her husband if he is stronger; but that Why are not the Daughters of America the popular rule. If after her marriage she the woman must submit to her husband, earns \$10,000, this is exclusively her hus- whether he be the wiser or less wise of the band's; or if she receive a bequest, unless two. it is so worded as to debar his claim, that legacy too, becomes her husband's. If she candid attention of all. Many of the wisest should marry to-day and die to-worrow, she and best, have given it their consideration. cannot will one dollar of the money, not it is among the most important reforms of even to her child. If the husband die, he the day. True happiness, I believe can nevhas the power to will the property away or be enjoyed in the world till woman is free. claim nothing.

Perhaps it may be said that the husband never takes advantage of these laws. I know a case in which a husband took advantage of the law. A man had been married.-he had gone through one wife's forand by craft and fraud gained her hand .that it was invalid. She discovered that she was in her husband's power, and feared the worst. Her husband at his death, left every cent of the property not to her children, but to his own relations, only providing that she should have the interest so long as she remained his widow! But mark!not long after his death, it was discovered that he had given notes to his relations for afolded Plato, will unfold the Prince of various sums. They collected these and she vales. The education that suited Aspasia, was robbed of all. She had no redress.— Sometimes she was advised to put the matter into chancery; but it is not expected in several generations, and she wisely forbore,

and let the matter drop.

These are facts for which I can youch.-The man who treated this woman so meanly, does not stand alone in the world. But the question is not what men do, but what should be abolished. If a law works badly, that is a better reason for abolishing it, and all those laws which give to men the right to woman's property, and even the right to woman herself, entrusting to them such a fearful power, should be abolished without one moment's delay.

But this is not all. Woman is dealt unjustly with in regard to Education. It is cause she has litttle to begin with, must we than man, she should have better opportunities,-if she must be behind man, especial means should be devised to make her as little behind and below him as possible. If a mother has two children, one of whom is weak, and the other strong, what does she do? Give the weaker one less exercise, that it may become still weaker? No. She

says we must make this weak boy as strong as his brother. Why then not act the part of a kind mother toward the female portion of society? I know that there are women present, who would sporn the idea that woman is intellectually inferior to man, and I am well assured they would make out a pretty good case. Pit a woman against a man on this single point, and you will soon see that the woman will prove herself the strongest. *

There is another matter in which every one present will I think, feel that wo:nan has just ground of complaint. In England, the principle is, " No taxation without representation." And it was upon this principle that the American Revolution commenced It was considered nothing better than robbery for Great Britain to tax American property, and yet refuse Americans the right to

vote upon the disposal of the money. But if the principle of taxation without representation, be unjust in regard to men, it cannot be less so when applied to women. Then why are women not represented in your assemblies? That women are taxed who has a husband to pay her taxes, you all know; and you all know that the cases in which the women have to pay their husband's taxes, and feed and clothe their husbands besides, are not rare. Yet woman is forbidden a voice in electing the legislators of the nation. People ridicule her for asking it. They grant it to the mere boy that has just reached twenty-one; but to the woman of intellect, the woman of virtue, the woman of wealth, they deny it! The boy of 21, if he has not learned the alphabet, must be represented before he is taxed; but the wo- prises.

man, though she be a philosopher, must not have a voice in the elections! * * * * But again I refer to the husband's authority over the wife. In England, the doctrine is that the husband is his wife's master, and has a right to rule-that the wife occupies put forth against the claims of woman that an inferior position, and is bound to obey her husband in all things; and the law gives the husband a right to command and enforce stick, (not thicker than his thumb,) or punish her with a whip. I believe that the law in tyrants to rule over them. The only anti-dote to despotism, is no submission. The I cannot persuade myself that there is a this country would not go so far, and I conlaw tolerates it, and there are men who use us. Do no wrong, nor allow others to wrong toward woman in regard to property. We mand, and if not obeyed, would beat them, feel that woman is wronged; that the men or turn them out of the house! I knew a

man for aught I know, thought he was doing How the case stands in the United right; for John Wesley teaches that the hushand shall teach his wife-that he is her that he must break the will of his wife, it she has a will against him, until she shows that she is humbled. John Wesley tells the husband that he sins against God, if he allows his wife to do her own way, and considers him as neglecting the most importan duties of his household. Hence this preachis above Christ. This at least, is the comit woman be weak in intellect, she must

lask, in conclusion, for this subject, the

From the Illustrated News.

Sicard's New Diving Apparatus.

The ingenius apparatus for remaining under water, which our illustrations repretune; he fixed his eye upon another woman, sent, is the invention of M. de St. Simon Sicard, a French gentleman of considerable She was a woman of property, and was wed mechanical talent. The experiments with by him on that account. She became a this apparatus were made in France, during mother, and he shortly afterwards died.— the last month, exciting considerable atten-Whether she had feared anything, I do not tion, and proving eminently satisfactory in know; but some of her friends had feared the results. The spot selected was upon the for her, and had taken the precaution of se- river Seine, opposite the bridge of Grenelle. curing her property to herself. Before his The experiments took place before a comdeath, however, it was found be had bired mission appointed by the Minister of Marine, a lawyer to insert in this article a flaw, so presided over by M. Vice-Admiral Baudin. The same experiments were repeated shortly after, before a company of five hundred persons, friends of the inventor, and others.

A man, clothed from neck to feet, with a vestment impervious to water and air, places his head in a casque, or helmet, of spherical shape, leaving no part of his face visible, except through two oval glasses or windows, placed at each side, and a lense opposite the mouth, which is adjusted the moment of his descent under the water. Thus closed up by himself, the diver is entirely cut off from the air we breathe, which is not supplied, as heretofore, in similar apparatus, by means of a tube, pipe, or any other fixture from above.

The novelty and importance of the invention consists in the fact that the driver car ries, in small compass, upon his own body, as represented in our illustration, the means to supply himself with fresh air, and that he them the power to do wrong. Bad tows can thus be let down, at any moment, by common ropes, free from any of the paraphernalia in present use for forcing down to him a supply of fresh air through tubes from above. The vestment and casque are joined together by a band of metal round the neck, clasped at the throat, forming a connection totally impervious to water and air. Two flexible tubes, likewise impervious, come out of the back part of the casque, and are fitted into a metal box, which the diver carries on his back, similar to the knapsack of the soldier the box containing atmospheric air, which, passing through one of the tubes, simply by turning a copper screw placed above his right shoulder, which opens or closes one of the valves of the box. The other tube serves to pass off the carbonic gas, and to absorb it in a reservoir contained in the box.

In this apparatus, M. de Grandchamp, a friend of the inventor, is described to have appeared before the public, and to have descended in the Seine about fifteen feet in depth, there remaining an hour and a half without communication with the surface. Upon reaching the bottom of the river, he commenced walking about, his course being recognized both by globules rising to the surface, and by the cord which communicated with him for the purpose of passing sig-The descent was made in an iron chair, lowered by tackle. On a signal given, the chair was hoisted upon the platform, Mr. Grandchamp still remaining beneath. Some minutes afterwards, be appeared, bearing in his hands a large stone, plucked from the bottom, which was handed to one of the workmen above-then went down again, repeating the ascent and descent five differ-

ent times. At the same time, M. Sicard lowered into the water his marine lamp, for burning under water, which, without recourse to atmospherical air, continued to burn as long as the diver remained submerged. It was withdrawn from the water frequently during the period, to convince the spectators of its being still alight. The broad light of day, however, prevented any good judgment as to its effect. The previous night, an experment was made in a cistern, in the labratory of the inventor, with a lamp, which remained burning under the water more than an hour and a quarter, giving a most intense

It will be seen that this invention is especially applicable to sudden cases of leakage, or injury to vessels at sea, since, while under weigh, the sails can be easily thrown aback, a man lowered with a light, and the injury examined and repaired. Of course, it is also applicable to all sub-marine enter-

The past week, sixteen fugitives have land ed safely on the Canada shores, at Amhurstburgh, and about the same number at Niagara Falls, and several at Windsor. Several slave hunters have been prowling about the city of Detroit, during the past week, in pursuit of those who are safe in Canada. True Democrat.

Some of the rappers have waked up the spirit of General Andrew Jackson. Just hear him answer the questions:

Q .- When will Cuba be annexed?

A .- In six years. Q .- When will Mexico be annexed? A.—In three years. Santa Anna will make war on the United States.

Q .- Are these things true? A .- Yes, sir, by the eternal!

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